NEW TORK DATES TREBUNG TUESDAY, PERILITARY S. 1866

Bales by Auction.

A UCTION SALE—THIS MORNING, at 102 of the property of the prop

BY BANGS, BROTHER & Co.—Trade-Sale D Rooms, No. 13 Park row.

TUESDAY March 19, 1858.

THE NEXT REGULAR TRADE-SALE of BOOKS,

TREEOTYPE PLATES, STATIONERY, &c., will be commoned at the above date. The invoices thus far received prombe an attractive catalogue, which will be issued at an early day.

Consignments are respectfully solicited, particulars of which

the foreighed for the catalogue immediately. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday After

Merch 4, 5 and 6, commencing at 4 o'clock.

EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY—Being the entire private collection of the last H. S. DODGE, esc. decreased, compressing complete sets of Common Law and Chancery Reports, United States and State Laws, Digests, Counterbaries, Indices, Treatises, English Reports, and a great variety of choice and rare English Law publications, forming one of the largest and nest desirable Law libraries that he ever been effered, embracing many valuable books that it would now be difficult to obtain. Catalogues are now ready.

R. L. DELISSER, Anctioneer.

Py LEAVITT. DELISSER & Co., No. 377

and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—Sales of 800K8

are held regularly every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 64 o'clock. Sales of

Fancy Goeds and Stationery, Paintings, Brouze Wares, Clocks,

Ac., are held THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,

commencing at 54 o'clock. Catalogues ready and goods open

for examination the day previous to sale.

EXECUTOR'S SALE of TWENTY-SIXIM-SII PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & Co. will
sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, en THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, by order of JAMES C. STONE
ALL, eag. Executor of C. C. WEIGHT, the three-story
and basement brown stone HOUSE, No. 70 West 26th-st., between the 7th and 6th-avs. Said House has a wide court-yard
be front, centains all the modern improvements, is well built,
and in an excellent neighborhood. \$5,000 may remain on mortstage for a term of years. Sale positive, to close the estate. For
permits to see the property apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7
Brosn-st. (No. 523)

ANTHONY. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREENWICH-ST. PROPERTY at AUCJ. TION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & Co. will sell at
Arction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the
Merchante' Exchange, the Property known as No. 286 Greenwich-st., west side, 41 feet, 5 inches south of Chambers-st.
This property being so near and in full view of Chambers-st.
This property being so near and in full view of Chambers-st.
which owing to the improvements now making and in contemplation is becoming a most prominent and valuable theroughfare, making this one of the best and most desirable business locations on the west side of the town. Terms easy.
For further particulars inquire at the office of the Auctioners,
No. 7 Broad-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

Jenny J. B. Pandolfing, W. W. Leeds and Titure's Day, Feb. 26, 27 and 28, at 161 o'clock each day, at the Store, No. 18 Nasanust.—Lerge Collection of FanCy Golds.

Bigner J. B. Pandolfing's first large sale of this accompensating of real Carrers Marble Statuettes, 4 to 5 feet high; April Bardiglio, Yellow of Slenna, Ætruscan Medici, Roman and Hebe Vasee, Alabaster Statuary, Verle Antique Figures, vir; The Green, Daxley Grins, Hebe, Bachus, Venne, &c.; Gothic and Greeden Vasees for pariors, mantle-pioces, halis and alches; Card Receivers, solid Grape Leaves, Crus, Pourpell and Herculaneem Vases. The above collection has just been imported from Italy expressly for this market. Also, a large assortment of very rich Bronnes, imported by the Parisian Artiste Bronze Cempany, who obtained five gold medicing at different Fairs in Europe and America, consisting of Bradilian Ormolu Glocks by Statuettes and Groups, large and small size; 4 and 5 light Candelabras, Ash Receivers, &c. Also, China Vases and bisque Groups and figures.

Resext. W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

Passes and hisque Groups and figures.

Ressell W. Westcott. Auctioneer.

ARGE SALE of ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD

FERNITURE RUSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, RICH
CARPETS, ROSEWOOD SUITES &c. R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 103 o'clock, the
entire Household Furniture contained in the four-story house
Ro. 72 8th say, near Hubst.—the whole will be sold without
reserve, and must be removed Immediately from the premises)—
consisting of elegant resewood 7.0 ctave Piano Forte. Stool and
Cover; two splendlo rosewood Parior Suites, nine pleces each,
which eligant rosewood Engeres, with mirror fronts; two French
plate Pier Mirrors, with alshe and brackets; rosewood Reception
and Arm Chairs; Oil Paintings, elegant Mantle Vasses, rich Carpet, Bookease, &c., with a labra of brackets; rosewood Reception
and Arm Chairs; Oil Paintings, elegant Mantle Vasses, rich Carpet, Bookease, &c., with a large variety of rosewood. Mahogary and painted Chamber Furniture; 20 fine Hair Mattresses,
Red. &c. with the Duing-Room and Chamber Furniture, Elerant Extension Table, rich China, Cut Glassware, Silverware,
&c. No postponement on any second. Catalogues at house.

Hanay h. Leedes & Co., Auctioneers—Office, No. 19 Nasseu-st.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 14 o'clock p. m., at No 50 First-place, between Clinton and Henry-st., South Brocklyn. A general as artment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.

OFFICE FLUSHING RAMEROAD CO., FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 22, 1858. }

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due march 1, 1856, will be paid on and after that slay upon presentation of the Coupons, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.

WM. SMART, Pres't.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO. }
No. 28 Exchange place, New-York, Feb. 25, 1856.

THE COUPONS due March 1, 1856, on the SEVEN PER CENT, BONDS of the TERRE HAUTE, AND RICHMOND RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid at this office.

AN ELECTION will be held at the Tontine A BLLECTION will be seen at the format A Building, No. 8: Wallst., on THURSDAY, February 28, between the hours of noon and 2 p. m., for four additional Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, to serve with the present members of the Board until November 5, 1856, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of New-York of February 14, 1856, anth vizing the increase of the number of said Directors to nine. By order of the Board, WM. H. DAVIDGE, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE ILLISOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCK THE ANNUAL MEETING of the SFOCKBOLDERS of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of
any other business will be held at the office of the Company, in
the City of Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day
of March, 1856, at 12 fc clocks. m.
The Transfer Huoka will be closed from the 13th to the 19th,
both days inclusive.

WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILBOAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 5, 1856.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the HOUSA-TONIC RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company will be holden at the Com-pany's Office, in Bridgepert, on FRIDAY the 29th day of Feb., 1864, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NOATHERN ISDIAMA RAILEDAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WIlliam-et.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1826.
NOTICE to BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby NOTICE to BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby are used in the control of the control of

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Eric and New ANUAL KLECTION for DIRECTORS will be held at the ANUAL KLECTION for DIRECTORS will be held at the Office of the Company in Jamestown, on SATURDAY, March 16, 1856. The Polls will be open four hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m. The Transfer Books will be closed from March 1, until the day after the Election.

W. D. SHAW, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF PLATTSBURGH has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, is the
Buy of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes,
agreeable to the act cultified. "A not to amend the several acts
relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1651.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEFARTNENT, ALBANY, July 13, 1253.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to W. B. PECK, as individual Banker, (FARM-ERS' BANK OF HAMILTON COUNTY, Arietts.) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for psyment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the recomption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & Co., Rockford,

ROBERTSON, EELLS & Ca. Dixon, Illinois;

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange.

Refer to Bank of New-York.

ON SALE .- CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 P cent Bonds (Water Loan),
CITY OF DETROIT 7 P cent Bonds (Water Loan),
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 P cent Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 P cent Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 P cent Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 P cent Bonds,
CITY OF BACRAMENTO 10 P cont Bonds,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

STOCK, BOND, EXCHANGE and COLLEC-STEVENS, WALLACE & MORRIS.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers Beard.
COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States,
Passyly and at the lowest possible races.
UASS and Business Paper negotiated.
LAND WARRANTS brought and seed.

A WNUAL STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1856: Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855, as per statement.... \$2,850,977 56 Deduct for amount anticipated in last Statement. from agents and for interest accraed and not due Net assets on hand Jan. 51, 1856 \$2,734,747 37

RECEIPTS BURING THE TRAR.

For Premiums and Policies \$659,719 65 For Interest and Amnuities........... 181,197 23

Paid Claims by death \$200 600 90 Paid addition to same, being Dividends 16,002 47 Paid Surrendered Policies, reduction of aries. Office Expenses, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, and Foreign, State

Cash on hand and in Bank \$47,047 55 Bulle Receivable and Fire Insurance... 2,943 25 Amount Deposited for Taxes...... 4,276 38 Due from Agents in course of Trans-

included in all former Statements, viz: Deferred Premiums....... 90,000 00 Interest Accrued but not Due 35,000 to #131,051 52

Increase in Life Policies.....

Average amount of Insurance on each Policy of In-

JOHN WADSWORTH, WM. J. BUNKER, FREDERICK S. WINSTON, MILLARD FILLMORE. SAMUEL M. CORNELL, SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, WILLIAM V. BRADY. JOHN M. STUART. HAMLIN BLAKE, JOHN V. L. PRUYN. ALFRED EDWARDS. WILLIAM BETTS, ISAAC GREEN PEARSON. WILLIAM MOORE, SAMUEL D. BARCOCK. CHARLES J. STEDMAN, JOHN H. SWILT. EUGENE DUTILH, RICHARD PATRICK, CEPHAS H. NORTON. JOSEPH BLUXT, NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WILLIAM H. POPRAM. ARRAHAM BININGER. W. SMITH BROWN, JOHN P. YELVERTON, GEORGE R. CLARK.
FRED'K S. WANSTON, Provident.

ISAAC ARRATT, Secretary.
MINTURN POST, M.D., Medical Examiner.
New-York, Feb. 16, 1856.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1838.

A NNUAL STATEMENT of the BUSINESS and CONDITION of the MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1956.
Capital Stock. #100,000 00
Reserve of January, 1854. #2,548 25
Balance from business of 1830. 108,286 56
Amount of Premiums received during the year. #155,221 63 Balances due sundries, for Dividend of 1855, Agents'
Balances, &c., ...

#114,703 84 Bonds and Mortgages on Property in the
Cities of New-York and Brooklyn,
worth double the amount loaned. \$160,000 00
Premium Loans at 7 \$7 cent interest. 156,002 38
Agents' Accounts for Premiums in course
of collection and transmission. 50,420 42
Cash in Bank and on hand. 5,330 60
City Bonds and Stocks. 4,330 00
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest,
and Furniture. 14,562 69

The Directors have, after appropriating a roviness remains a two hundred and seventy-one thousand one hundred and nitety-three dollars and eighty-seven cents. (#271,193 #7.) over and above the Capital Stock of one hundred thousand dollars, declared a Dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT on the Scrip for profits declared January 1, 1281, payable to the holders thereof on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year. The MANHATTAN COMPANY has now become the largest Jeint Stock and Mutnal Company in the United States, and afterds to those desirous of Life Insurance the most resistle sequently. All pumphlets and other documentary information for nished gratis on application by mail or otherwise.

C. Y. Wemple, Sec'y.

N. D. MORGAN, President.

A T the Annual Election of DIRECTORS of
this Company, held on the 19th inst., the following goutlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Win. A. Thomson,
M. Van Schnick,
Clinton Gilbert,
Clinton Cilbert,
Samuel Colests

Clinton Gilbert, Benj. F. Wheelwright, Jacob Harsen, Samuel Colsate, John J. Phelps, William Barton, Henry Salisbury, John Alstyne, John Randali, P. H. Vandervoor W. R. Vermilye, A. M. L. Scott, James Owen, M. L. Seymour, Stephen Philbin. Jacob Harsen,
James Suydam,
James Stokes,
Tarrant Putnant,
E. H. Herrick,
E. H. Owen,
Wm. B. Douglae,
Wm. H. Smith,
John M. Davies,
George Merritt,
Joseph Stnart,
And at a suberqueut meeting of the Board, WILLIAM A.
THOMSON, esq. was manimously elected President for the ensuing year.
This Company, with a Cash Capital of \$200,000, and a large encylus, insure Property and Merchandise on the usual torme.

Watches, Jewelrn. &c.

JEWELRY at LOW PRICES.—The subscriber intending to close his present business on the let of Ma next, will sell at very low prices from this date. D. J. TENNEY, No. 251 Broadway.

Copartnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Dissolution of Coparthership.—The Coparthership heretofore existing between JARED N. JORALEMON and FREDERICK STEVENSON, under the firm name of Joralemon & Stevenson, in the business of Carpenters and Budders, at No. 98 Gold at, in the City of New York, is dissolved.—New York, Feb. 55, 1856, FREDERIC STEVENSON.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership hereto-fore existing under the firm of YELVERTON & FEL-LOWS, expires this day by its own limitation.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of GORDON & FELLOWS for the transaction of the WHOLESALE GROCERY and COMMISSION business, at Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.—New York, Feb. 1, 1836.

WM. J. GORDON, GEO. A FELLOWS.

MR. HORACE HOLCOMB has this day been sdmitted a PARTNER in our firm.

KENTS, LOWBER & SMITH.

MR. ROBERT H. ELLIS has this day retired from the firm of GEORGE F. NESBITT & Co., for the purpose of engaging in the SHIPPING and COMMISSION business. The PRINTING and STATIONERY business will be continued as heretofore under the name of GEORGE F. NESBITT & Co., at the old stand corner of Pearl and Pine-sta. GEO. F. NESBITT. WILLIAM P. ROBINSON, New-York, Feb. 9, 1956. JAMES WHITE.

NOTICE of DISSOLUTION.—The Copartner A ship heretefore existing under the name and irm of HOL MAN & GRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Gray having sold his entire interest in the concern.

THOMAS HOLMAN, GEORGE W. GRAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will carry on the Printing Basiness in all its branches, as heretofore, at the ole establishment, corner of Centre and White-tia, under the firm name of MILLER & HOLMAN.

THOMAS HOLMAN.

THOMAS HOLMAN.

THOMAS HOLMAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP between the Subscribers, under the firm of YELVERTON & FELLOWS, expires this day, by its own limitation.

HENRY YELVERTON, Special Partner.

GEORGE A FELLOWS, General Partners.

CHARLES W. SNIFFEN,

New-York, February let, 1856.

MEDICAL DISCOVERY .- Sole patented, with

M EDICAL DISCOVERY.—Sole patented, with reyal privilege of her Majorty the Queen of Spain, as a vegetable Remeby, superior to any intherto known, for the radical cure of the most obstinate diseases resulting from Impurity of the Blood.

Dr. GANDUL'S DEPURATIVE ROB, tested for a number years, both in hospitals and private practice in Europe and America, is acknowledged to possess a decided excellence and superiority over every medicine devised for such maladies, having never railed of exhibiting attning examples of salmary effects in arresting the most inveterate Syphilis, Scrottlas, Dropsy, Cleers, Cancers, Eryspeisas, White Swellings, all Skin Eraptions, Evils of Mercury, and the host of dreadful Chronic Diseases acquired or hereditary.

This valuable remedy, of surprising efficacy, discovered by Dr. Gandul, after increasant adentific investmentions into the vegable kingdom, and compromised mostly of precious medicinal

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY

of the AGE!
Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND of HUMOR, from the worst Scrafula down to a common Pinspla. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Bostom.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a unresing sore mouth.

eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running

heard some of the most extravagant encombum of it that ever man interact to.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 129 Warrenett, Rozbury, Mass. Price \$1.

Whofesaie Agents for New York: C. V. CLICHENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay et., CHARLES H. RING, No. 122 Broadway; A. R. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Williamest, MARSH, ORVIS & Co., No. 186 Greenwichest; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & Co., No. 176 Williamest, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & Co., No. 176 Williamest, MCKISSON, ROBRINS & Co., No. 176 Franklin et., McKISSON, ROBRINS & Co., No. 186 Greenwichest; WcKILS & Co., No. 115 Franklin et., McKISSON, ROBRINS & Co., No. 115 Franklin et., McKISSON, ROBRINS & Co., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wasterbett; BARNES & PARK, 301 Broadway; WARD, CLOSE & Co., Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYS, Broakiny; and for sale at revail by all respectable Druggists throughout the Union.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE of the AGE.

COFFEE is acknowledged to be equal to the finest old Mocha
Coffee, and the most effectual remedy for Dyspepsis, Billionasess, Derangement of the Liver, Nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 255 and 237 Washington-et., importers of
the Dandellon Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and onadulterated DANDELION GOFFEE, put up in the case, with
fac simile of our signature on each wrapper, as a grotzetton
against imposture. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Falton-et.

wasket.

N. B. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Orthopedic Instru-nents of every description made to order. Country orders romptly attended to.

Legal Notices.

IN the matter of the SALE of the REAL ES-TATE of ELIPHALET CHICHESTER, deceased, for the payment of his debts.—In pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, I will cause to be sold at judic suction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New the payment of his debts.—In pursuance of an order of the Surveyace of the County of New York, I will cause to be sold at unbile suction, at the Merchants' Exchance in the City of New York, on the Ninth day of April, 1826, at welve o'clock moon the following described Real Estate of Eliphalet Chichester, late of the City of New York, deceased, for the payment of his debta: All that certain lot of ground situated in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Cherry street, and now known by the street number twenty-six (26), bounded southerly in front by Cherry street, northerly in the reas by land lately of Gilbert Jackson, deceased, estectly on one side by 101 No. 25 lately belonging to Messar, Smith and Vanderroot, and westerly on the other side by 101 No. 25 belonging to William Foot and the heirs of Nathaniel Brash, and leased to Eliphalet Chichester, containing in headth so Cherry-street twenty five feet in the certwenty four test, and in length on each side two hundred and thirty feet, be the same more or less, being the same premises conveyed by John Lawrence and Ambia with to Jeseph Towers, by deed bearing date the third day of Navember, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and recorded in the other of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 41 of conveyances, page 427, and by the said Joseph Towers in due form of law deviced to his step-daughter Mary Riker, and by the heirs of the said Mary Riker conveyed to Eliphalet Chichester, by deed bearing date the third day of April, 1839.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Fourth Ward of the City of Now-York, real-face on the Fourth Ward of the City of Now-York, feet and even inches; westerly by land of persons nuknown, nineteen feet and one half equary for the rear of a lot of land owned by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonaity of the City of New-York, Feet and even inches; westerly by land of persons nuknown, nineteen feet and not be half inch, southerly by other land of Elipha

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JANEWAY VAN ZANDT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with roughers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 85 Third screen, in the City of New-York, on or hefore the stath day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of New-Bert, 1850. SOPHIA 8. VAN ZANDT, Executric, de law-6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of The County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. THWINO, late of the City of New-Tork, deceased, to present the same, with rounders thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. & E. W. THWINO, No. 25 Wallett, in the City of New-York, on or before the Tiday of April, next.—Dated New-York, on the day of October, 1858.

CHARLES THWING, Administrators, WILLIAM THWING, Administrators, WILLIAM THWING.

INSOLVENT'S NOTICE.—Notice of applica-

NSOLVENT's NOTICE.—Notice of application for the discharge of an issolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the first before the previsions of the third article of the first title of the first before the second part of the Revised Statutes. HENRY M. McINTYRE, of the town of Attica, in the County of Wyoming and State of New York, an insolvent debtor individually and as one of the late firm of Mattices & McIntyre. Notice first published February 12, 1256 Creditors to appear before the Hen. H. L. COMSTOCK, Judge of the said County of Wyoming, at his office in the town of Warsaw in said County, on the 6th day of May next at 11 o'clock in the fore com, to show cause. If any they have, why an assignment should not be made of syld insolvent's ostate and he discharged from his debts.

fig. law10wTu

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MEYER ROSENBAUM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MOSES B. MACLAY, Eq., No. 51 Liberty, at, in the City of New-York, see or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1855. JULIA ROSENBAUM, Admir. dll law@moTa NAFTALI K. ROSENBELD, Admir.

EXRY YELVERTON, Special Partner.

ROBERT YELVERTON, General Partners.

New-York, February let, 1835.

THE INDERSIGNED will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY and COMMISSION business, at the Store formerly coccupied by Yelverton, A Fellows, Nos. 53 and 50 Fearlier, under the firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN.

New-York, February let, 1835.

New-York, February let, 1835.

JUST FINISHED—The most splendid HATS over offered to the public at the low price of \$3, assally sold at \$4. Nest Hair, \$2.50, BRCWN, No. 28 Canalys.

P FURISUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTONIO CARRICOLA, late of
the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with
volucies thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No.—
Casal corner of Sullivan, on or before the first day of May next.
The Oyster Saldon, situated as above, for sale, in consensories of the decease of the owner. Apply to the ADMINISTRATRIX.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY, Receiver of

New-Dork Daily Tribune

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

SECOND DAY.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1856.

The Convention assembled at 9 o'clock, and was alled to order by W. P. Sherman of Trenton, Newsersey.

On motion, it was agreed that the reading of minutes

On motion, it was agreed that the reading of minutes be dispersed with.

Mr. Arry of Illinois moved that one speaker from each State address the Convention ten minutes. The object of this motion was to occupy the attention of the meeting until the Committees were really to report.

Mr. Stone of Massachus, its was called, and remarked that he did not thank when the resolution was passed that he was to be the first victim offered upon the altar under it. In Massachusetts they had nour parties, which he classified, and then gave a history of their success and reverses in the last campaign. The American party succeeded because they avowed themselves the most Anti-Slavery party in the State, and pointed to the Pennonal Liberty Law, passed by an American Legislature, and the election of Henry Wilson, as evidences of the fact. He had no doubt, from the dissensions in Philadelphia and the harmony evinced here, that the Republican party would injury in the axt election, and Massachusetts become the corner-stone of the pyramid of Republicanism. Mr. Bance of Connecticut gave a history of the move-

Gen. S. M. Burrows of New-York, remarked that the speakers who had preceded him had given him great encouragement; they were for triumph at all hazards, and he believed they would. He spoke of the political dissensions in New-York, and stated that to be successful there they should exercise much prudence and caution. They should decide for themselves, and not ask the advice of any outside party. Some concessions should be made if they hoped for success. He was happy to see that during the long debates of the previous day but little had been said calculated to create dissensions, and all went on harmoniously. He spoke of the impossibility of keeping Slavery out of politics, and referred to the mavements and discussions of the American party as evidence of the fact. Slavery could not be kept out of politics. He was in favor of holding out the olive branch to the American party, as there were many good and true Auti-Slavery men in their ratks. He was not disposed, however, to adopt their views on the Naturalization Laws. They might hold their own opinions on this and other matters, provided they were read to the great question of human liberty. views on the Naturalization Laws. They might hold their own opinions on this and other matters, provided

ney were right on the great question of human liberty. He then discussed the effect of slave labor on the opulation, and contended that the interest of the lat-er demanded its abrogation. population, and contended that the interest of the latter demanded its abrogation.

Lewis Clephane, D. C., gave a history of the Republican inovement in the District. Their Association there has now sixty members, and has circulated quite a number of Republican addresses, &c., through the country, copies of which were laid on the Secretary's table. If a Republican President were elected, Slavery would be abolished in the District before 1858.

Gov. Bingham of Michigan read the following letter from Cassits M. Clay to Louis Clephane and others, members of the Washington Republican Association:

"Gentiemes: Your favor of the 25th December, ult., was duly received, but, under the pressure of

ult, was duly received, but, under the pressure of business, I have not been able somer to give you au answer. Allow me to say that I approve of your can-tral organization, of the 'National Republican Asso-ciation, the expediency of its establishment, and the

patriotism of its purposes.

"I regret that the causes that have so long delayed my answer will not allow me to accept your flattering invitation to address your Society during the present

invitation to address your Society during the present session of Congress.

"Presuming, however, upon the language of your letter, that my 'position as a Southern man,' and 'the 'circumstances of the present time,' would enable me to do 'the cause more good than any other man in the 'nation,' I venture to make some remarks, which my devetion and long self-sacrifice to the cause of liberal principles will entitle to more consideration than any ability I shall be able to bring to the task.

I inclose you my speech delivered some years ago,

ability I shall be able to bring to the tack.

I inclose you my speech delivered some years ago, at Lexington, Kenucky. In that you will find all I have to say of African Slavery and emancipation as a "Southern man." I think I have there shown that Slavery is consistent only with a state of semi-barbarism. And before the friends of Liberty in the South can be driven from the field of successful logic, our slavery is consistent only with a state of amboardarism. And before the friends of Laberty in the South can be driven from the field of successful logic, our opponents must denounce civilization itself. I have there proven that all material development is retarded by Slavery. Not only, by a priori reasoning, as much as Slavery debases labor and makes it ignorant, that therefore it saps the foundation of its efficiency, but that the experiment of free and slave labor in these States, in agriculture, in manufacture, in mining, and in commerce, confirm the conclusion.

The census, though necessarily imperfect, no doubt, has driven the intelligent men of the South to acknowledge that the North excels the South not only in these last departments, but that the South is second even in agriculture; where, before the stabloon battery of figures was brought to bear, she once successfully entrenched herself for defense.

"Cotton' is no longer 'king,' but gives way to eight articles of staple production—Indian corn, wheat, hay, and fooder, pasturage, cattle, horses and males, shrughtered animals, and swine. The value of horned cattle is put down at \$420,000,000, while cotton is only \$126,000,000.

"The great cities—the exponents of productive and

"The great cities—the exponents of productive and consumptive powers of States—the canals, the rail-rads, the ships, of the North, had, to the philosophical mind, determined the result, long before statistics came in to silence debate. Boston itself is said to contain one eighth part of the capital of the nation! With a poor soil and a harsh climate, she has subjected the forces of nature, instead of her fellow man, to her will. 'Free Schools' have allowed her workmen to avail themselves of the mechanical powers, of chemistry, of electricity, of the winds, of the waters, and of steam. In Maine, in Vermont, in New-Hampshire, in Connecticut, in Massachusetts, wherever manufacturing towns spring up, you will find Massachusetts capital. Her railroads extend into every land, and her ships sail on every sea. All the South, with her superior climate, quality and extent of soil, variety of productions, and facility for railroads and canals, presents, in approximation even, no such city as Boston.

"Curved be Canaan" and be is—master and slave! Who shall deliver them from this death!

"In intellectual and moral improvement, there is more room for controversy. Yet the conclusion is not "The great cities-the exponents of productive and

Who shall deliver them from this death?

"In intellectual and moral improvement, there is more room for controversy. Yet the conclusion is not far off, when the defenders of Slavery denounce the newspaper press and common schools as 'damnable hereies' of progress, and in conflict with all true 'con-

servatism.' The many 'isms' in cocial, political, moral and religious science of the North, which are so much railed at by the slave-propagands, are the evidences of intellectual life—the scales which are wastefully of intellectual fite—the scales which are was substituted in the passion, while man is being transformed into better metal and nobler structure. The 'conservation' of the South is the quictude and homogeneousness of the unwrought ore, which lies forever unchanged in the dark minds of

ore, which lies forever unchanged in the dark minds of ignerance and despotism!

"When all these arguments are pressed home upon the South, the advocates of the 'peculiar institution' venture to take retuge in the alleged superior courage and gallantry of Southern men. It is not my part myself a Southron, to draw invidious distinctions, in this respect, between the North and the South. There are noble elements of character in both people. But the annals of these States give no warrant to the South to claim precedence in these, over the freemen of the North. We cannot forget where were fought the first and bloodiest battles; and those ever-memorable sea fights where, if anywhere, it can be said of America, 'Eripaid seeplesm tyrannist' Neither is the 'Logic of History' in favor of the prowess of siaveholding States. The warlike tribes who overthrew the slave-beloing and more civilized nations of Europe, during the decline of the Roman Empire, were not the slaves of arrogant tyrants, but stern freemen, following, voluntarily, the standard of elected leaders. So later history be are us out; and nations are now powerful, in untarily, the standard of elected leaders. So later history be are no out; and nations are now powerful, it proportion as they are free. Sentiments of Liberty only in part heroism to the soul; and equality and dig-nity of leber only give that energy and capability of physical structure, which are alike necessary to suc-cess in peace and war. So long as nations have been free in their municipal organization, they have rarely fallen under foreign conquest. Only when the masses of the people have become servile, has it been that they care no longer to choose between masters, and

they care no longer to choose between masters, and that their subjection has been sure.

"These, gentlemen, are the views which, as a citizen of a Slave State, I have so often and carnestly arged upon the South. As an Anti-Slavery question, it can or by be legitimately settled by the Slave States themselves. There the founders of the Republic placed it, and there the wise men of the whole nation have ever been widing to leave it for a solution.

"But the necessary sequence of its toleration has elevated this from a 's ctional' to a 'national' issue. It is no longer a question of 'Slavery and Anti-Slavery,' but of Liberty and Republicanism on one side, and 'Divine Right' and Despotism on the other. The Slavery propagated have reopened the problem solved by the evolution of the centuries, and ignore 'a law of nature' which our fathers of 1776 sumply 'reenacted' in terms in the immortal Declaration. The viper, wermed into life by our mistaken sympathies, recovers its ancient venom, and threatens to a law of nature' which our fathers of 1776 simply refeneted' in terms in the immortal Declaration. The viper, warmed into life by our mistaken sympathies, recovers its ancient venom, and threatens to drive from the home of the United States Constitution the rightful owners of the hearthstone! Slavery, which was left only to die with decency, has become the vital and animating spirit of the National Government. The Oligarchy of the three hundred thousand slaveholders no longer conceal their purposes or deny their assumptions. Not only the blacks, but the whites of the South have lost their liberties. Naminally free, they have long since ceased to be a third estate' in the Slave States. They have no scial equality—no political force—no moral influence. Steep a in ignorance and poverty, the privileged class neither respect their opinions nor fear their power. The estensible representatives of the people, in obedience to their masters, have not only reduced the laboring masses to servitude, but add issult to injury, by openly avowing that Slavery is the rightful state of the laborer everywhere, white and black! All the guaranties of Engüsh Liberty which we inherited believe the Revolution are stricken down. The reign of term has done its dread work; from the press, the pulpit and the stamp, there comes no word of remonstratee. The horrors of mob law have crushed out the spirit of the once gallant yeomanry of the South Despuir has science upon the brave hearts; weeping, blacing, dying, we sink down into our voiceless woel. Marching from the field of home conquest, the three hundred thousand take possession of the National Government—plant their flag upon the capital of the Union—and by sea and shore denounce and bring to the bleck the treasonable advocates of Republicanism! The slaveholders have from the beginning been in secret rebellion against the Government of our fathers; but now, seconded by atrocious servility in Church and State, they avow their supremany and defy tesistance. They control our foreign and dom

verted in another to the destruction of the liberties of all. The great writ of habeas corpus, which we vainly magined the sheet anchor of our freedom from arbitrary power, has been turned by our highest justices nto a most facile and terrible instrument of irresistible despotism. The right of petition and remonstrance against these judicial tyrannies, once forbidden by the record, is now no less effectually struck down by proception. The defenders of the rights of man are deemed unfit for place outside of Congress—as belonging to an unhealthy organization, they are excluded from bonorable position in it.

"The friends of Liberty, driven from the capital, take refuge in the States; but even there their tameness of spirit and ignoble obscurity cannot shield them ness of spirit and ignoble obscurity caunot shield them from renewed insult and determined extinction. Laws, monstrous and unconstitutional, pursue them to their homes, stain with blood the sacred hearthstone, and compet them to complicity in the greatest of wrongs which is capable of being inflicted upon human nature. If the codes of antiquity were justly denounced as bloody, which, for one crime inflicted one penalty, by the hard deprivation of one right, what shall be said of this statute, which, without crime, exhausts all renalty, and leaves the bleeding, mutilated, dying victim, not only without a single right, but without claim for a tear of sympathy? No wife, no husband; no parent, no child; no sister, nor brother, nor lover;

retim, not only without a single right, but without claim for a tear of sympathy? No wife, no husband; no parent, no child; no sister, nor brother, nor lover; ne houses nor lands; no property, no privileges; no will, no pursuit of happiness; no house; no country; no Hible, no God? In life no security, in death no reress? And this not the deed of a State reluctantly performing in her sovereign right a constitutional obligation, but, in hurried obedience to despotic will, neither the right of the people are respected, nor the decencies of outraged instice observed. Chains, unhappy emblems, are thrown around the courts, and hired mercenaries obstract the rightful ingress and egress from the temples of justice and the legal pursuits of ordinary life. Alas? that the monuments of other days should look down upon the deeds of tyranny more intamous than those which, in times past, caused the glory of their erection?

"The antecedents of our history are reversed. Slavery ceases to be 'acctional' and becomes 'national.' Wherever the fleg of the Union is displayed, there Slavery is legally planted. The barriers of three generations' solemn decrees are broken down; and in the name of 'popular sovereignty are the liberties of the people destroyed. The peaceable occupanis of the Territories are set upon by armed force from the Slave States, the ballot-box destroyed, and themselves conquered and subjected to laws of foreign legislation, never before, for long centuries, attempted to be earlied into effect, will make the whites of Kanass equal slaves with the blacks of Missouri. The blood of peaceable, unoffending citizens cries alond in vain for vengeance. The Executive of the United States, whose duty it is to see the laws faithfully executed, meanly shirks his oath of office, secretly encourages the forey against Freedom; and with the iastincts of a cervile spint, hards his denunctations only against those who, by blood and Slavery, are suffering the penalty of his folly in policy, and critinial weakness in action.

"Gentle

fanaticism' yesterday is fact to-day! Republicanporty; we avow no new principles; we want no new name; we make no new issues; we desire no revolu-

name; we make no new issues; we desire no revolulines:

"Levers of law, we stand by the National and State
Constitutions in the wise compass of progress and reform with which our fathers framed them. Conservatives, we believe that justice is the highest expediency; that right is the eternal bosis of safety. Progressives, we abhor bloodshed and war. Trusting to
the force of reason and liberal sentiment, we patiently
await the beneficent influence of the centuries. Domocrats, we vindicate the rule of the people against the
usurpations of the few. Whigs, we content for priviling against power. Republicans, we are not propagandists—daring to live out, at home and abroad, the
fact of our profession, we avow ourselves the friends
of the people, and the sworn enemies of tyrants the
world over. Men, we acknowledge no distinction of
clime, of color, or of caste, but declare the universal
brotherhood of the human race.

"Lovers of the 'Union,' we make no false clamor
about discolution. Distinguishing the shadow from
the substance, we will defend it so long as it is worthy
of defense; and, to make our loyalty immortal, we will
trench it round with the defenses of justice, liberty
and law, and, by securing others' rights, make them
the battle-guards of our own. Born free, we call no
man master. Trespassing upon the rights of none, we
will defend our own. Branding upon the defensive
everywhere, in peace and war, let us meet our ene-

mies as becomes the prestige of our descent and the mies as becomes between the second of the se

many an abler, but not the stand of the stand, and to the stand, and to the stand, and the stand the stand the stand of the letter, and many sentiments in it were rapturously cherred.

ing of the letter, and many sentiments in it were rapturously cherred.

Dr. E. D. Garram was called to the stand, and made quite an eloquest address. After announcing the progress of the Kansas Aid movements in this city, he took up the principles of the Republican party, and discussed them at length. He spoke of a union with the American party, and sketched the basis on which he desired to see that union consummated. He desired to see Americans take part in the struggle, as anti-Slavery men, but he could not consent to a union with that party so long as it held the naturalization question paramount to all others.

G. W. Julian, of Indiana, from the Committee on Organization, stated that the committee was ready to report. The gentleman took his stand on the pist-form and stated, in bris f terms, that diversity of opinion existed among the committee as to the propriety of holding a national convention for the Presidency. A majority of the committee, however, had decided in favor of the measure [Applause]. There was also as me difference of opinion as to where the convention should be held, but they compromised on this point, and the matter was now settled. They had also recommended county, district and township organizations of the party, as necessary to their final success. The gentleman than read the following report:

The Committee recommend the appointment of a National Executive Committee, consisting of one from each State, and that the following gentlemen comelitute said Committee:

Enways D. Monoas, New-York City, N. Y.

The Committee recommend the appointment of a National Executive Committee, consisting of one from each State, and that the following gentlemen consisting of one from each State, and that the following gentlemen consisting of one from the same of the same of

slive their Republicanism. Harrisburg was a place of limited accommodations, and he hoped it would not be selected.

Mr. Jas. Ellicott of Cincinnati remarked that he too had a duty to perform; he had been requested by the Republican Association of Cincinnati to tender them the hospitalities of the city, and to assure the meeting that if the Convention met there everything would be done to make its members comfortable. He spoke of the favor with which the press of Cincinnati looked upon the Republican movement, and promised that the widest circulation should be given to their proceedings. Chailes Remelin, Ohio, as one of the Committee appointed on Organization, spoke at length against the propriety of holding a National Convention. He adduced many arguments against the measure, and was loudly applanated throughout his speech.

Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) presumed that there was a good deal of sympathy with the gentleman from Ohio, but they had got so much in the habit of selecting their men, that they should seem as if they had no organization did they now neglect to do it. It was this which induced the Committee to recommend the National Convention. He did not fear that corruption would find its way into the Convention; for he believed there was virtue enough among the Members of the Republican party to induce them to keep their feelings in abeyance for the good of the State.

Mr. Thomas of Philadelphia spoke in favor of holding the Convention in that city. Pennsylvania was the great battle ground for the Presidency, and if would be a great step toward success if the Convention were held in that State. After some further remarks, the gentleman moved to substitute Philadelphia for Harrisburg, as the place where the Convention should be held.

Judge Spaloing accepted the amendment, and tho resolution as amended passed—National Hall being

should be held.

Judge Spaloing accepted the amendment, and the
resolution as amended passed—National Hall being
designated as the building in which the Convention is

resolution as amended passed—National Hall being designated as the building in which the Convention is to meet.

After some further discussion, the third resolution was amended so as to increase the number of delegates to three times the representation of the respective States or Territories, and passed in this shape.

Abjah Mann of New-York, from the Committee ow Resolutions, stated that the Committee was ready to report. After some preliminary remarks be spoke of the course pursued by the Government in the Kanssomatter, and denomneed the action of the Excentive as a flagrant breach of the Constitution. If that Government, said he, proceeds to the shedding of blood for the purpose of having the infamous laws of the Border-Ruffian Legislature enforced, I give it to you as my deliberate conviction, and on my responsibility as a citizen, that it will be the end of humas Slavery in the land. This sentiment was received with terrific applause, which lasted several minutes. The speaker then proceeded to read the address.

Judge Spalding of Ohis moved that the address and resolutions be adopted without discussion, and then that the meeting give nine cheers.

The resolutions are as follows:

We do therefore declare to the people of the United States as objects for which we unite in political action:

1. That we demand and shall attempt to secure the repost of all laws which allow the introduction of Sisreyr ints Territories once consecrated to Freedom, and will resist, by every constitutional means, the existence of Slavery in any of the Territories of the United States.

2. We will support, by every lawful means, our brethren in Mannes in their constitutional and manly resistance to the number of the west and faithless laws and will give the full weight of our political power in favor of the Immediate admission of Kanssa to the Union as a free, soversign and independent State.

3. Believing that the present National Administration has shown itself to be west and faithless, and that its continuation in power is identi

the press for publication, Lieut. Gov. Raymond of New-York, preferring to superintend its publication per onally.

Mr. Kemelin approved of the resolutions so far average they went, but it appeared to him there was an omission. He was here as the representative of a portion of the population of Cincinnati. He had hoped this Canvention would have taken such a position on the subject of so-called Americanism as to have prevented the differences of opinion which had hitherto existed between the native and the adopted citizen, and which had hitherto placed the German citizens almost exclavely in the ranks of the Democracy.

The Germans would deem the slence in the address on this subject as ominous. What would he have to say to them on this subject? The great and holy principles which the address contained would induce him to trust men who would sincerely adopt them and act in accordance with them. He had no threats to make. He had no right to say what the Germans would do under the present position of things. He should go home and report after due reflection, and after due reflection they would act. He hoped that action would be in accordance with the principles of Freedom.

Judge Spaulding moved that the proceedings of this Convention, together with the interesting documents which had been presented be published in pamphic form, in sufficient numbers to be circulated throughout the country by the Association at Washington; which was carried.

A revolution of thanks to the officers of the moeting was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. A. King of New-York, remarking that the Convention had gioriously accomplished the object for which they had assembled, moved an adjournment size die, which was carried.

REPUBLICANS IN CONNECTICUT.-A large and enthusinstic meeting of members of the several political parties was held at Middletown, Conn., on the evening of the 18th, and a Republican party was regularly or-